

JANUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA,
SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year in advance, \$3 00
For six months, " 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 75
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

In consequence of the importance of the subject, we hope we shall be excused for again referring to it, and calling attention to the new arrangement by Messrs. Wilson and Burke, Associate Principals. It will be observed, that some change has been made in the terms, but still, when taken together, they are lower than like institutions in the surrounding country.

It is a propitious and important time to build up this institution. It has now two competent, experienced and successful teachers, who are daily engaged, with diligence and fidelity, and with laudable ambition and zeal, to make it equal in every respect to any other in the country; and it only needs the hearty co-operation and liberal patronage of the public, to insure this much desired consummation. We cannot believe that this will be withheld. We would suggest to students the importance and advantage of an early commencement in the session, in order that they may be properly classed.

OXFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

We invite special attention to the notice of the commencement of the next session of this institution. Few men have proven themselves more competent, or labored with more zeal and fidelity, to build up a first class institution, than Messrs. Borden and Dodson, the present Associate Principals, and the success which has crowned their efforts, is an indisputable proof of this fact. Oxford has already become famous, far and wide for its educational advantages and facilities.

In the hurry of business of the week succeeding Christmas, we omitted to call special attention to the notice of the commencement of the next session of the Platonic Institute, located at Davistown, in the eastern portion of this County.

The Principals of this institution, Messrs. Ragan and Evans, are competent, faithful, diligent and successful Teachers; and by their merits as such, and faithful discharge of duty, have succeeded in establishing an Academy, deservedly popular, and having more students, than many other institutions supposed to have a more favored location.

Special attention is invited to the card of C. Snow & Co., Grocers, Commission Merchants and Produce dealers, Oxford, Ala. This firm is composed of first class business men, competent, correct, liberal and enterprising. They will keep full stocks of choice articles, and we venture will sell on terms as advantageous to the purchaser, as any other firm in this section of the State. We heartily commend them to the confidence and patronage of all who do not already know and deal with them.

HEARTH AND HOME.—We have received the three first numbers of this truly beautiful, interesting and valuable work, published by Pettingill, Bates & Co., 37, Park Row, New York. It is published weekly, beautifully printed on 16 large pages, at the low price of \$4 per annum.

We published last week a very highly commendatory notice of this paper from the Selma Times, but desire to bear our own humble testimony in addition, that it is the best, most interesting and valuable work of the kind we have ever seen. Its literary department, combined with that devoted to the farm and garden, give it sufficient variety and increases its interest and value.

We intend to file every number and have it bound; but having unfortunately lost the first number, the publishers will confer a special favor by sending us another.

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL.—We have been for about one year favored with an exchange with this excellent political and literary Journal, and can safely say, that in the course of more than thirty years editorial experience, we have never had a better. The Weekly paper is a large mammoth sheet containing 40 columns, and is published at the low price of \$2 per annum in

advance. It is democratic to the core, and able and dignified in all its editorial writings and selections. Its news and literary departments are valuable and interesting. Its accurate reports of the Western stock and produce market, makes it also very valuable to Southern farmers and business men.

Grant on Economy.

The flatterers and sycophants of General Grant, those who are intent upon securing favor at his hands, are extolling him in extravagant terms for having, as they say, expressed himself strongly, in the presence of several Congressmen, in favor of rigid economy in the administration of the Government. The expression, if made, was certainly right and proper, but it furnishes a very unsubstantial basis for enthusiastic eulogies. No President, no Congress, has ever gone into power without making the strongest professions of economy, yet there has been no radical administration that did not immeasurably transcend in financial extravagance and profligacy all its predecessors. Profession and practice have been as wide apart as if separated by the whole diameter of the earth, or of the earth's orbit.

Gen. Grant has earned some right to talk about economy in the national expenditures. It is well known that, as temporary Secretary of War, he moved down Stanton's expenditures with an all-sweeping scythe, but his sphere of action was then a comparatively narrow one. It was confined to matters in and about Washington. Perhaps he will act as energetically and as successfully in the broad sphere into which he is to enter on the fourth of March, but if he shall do this, he will have to do it in opposition to such a tremendous party pressure as few living men, even among those far greater than himself could withstand. The cry from millions of Radical throats will be, "more!" "more!" and the cry, if not heeded, will soon turn to howls of rage.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—With the New Year we hope to see our merchants and business men come to the aid of a press battling for their interests, and which by Radical Legislation is forced to rely alone upon the patronage of the business men in their midst. Merchants lose nothing by advertising—on the contrary, say what they may, it always comes back to them ten fold. On this subject we copy as follows from the Atlanta Era:—Mont. Adv.

A merchant in Macon, who had been successful for years, concluded at the beginning of one year that he would try the virtue of advertising. That year he spent eighteen hundred dollars with the printers, and his own testimony is, that he did three times the amount of business than he ever did before in the same length of time. He still keeps his name and business prominent in the papers, and finds his profits steadily increasing. Other merchants in Macon, witnessing the success of this house, followed its example, and now the Macon papers are among the best patronized in the State, and the business men of that city are among the most substantial in the South.

To this the Savannah Republican says:

We happen to be able to testify to the truth of this statement in every particular. For the size of the place, there is more advertising done in Macon than in any other city in the South, and hence her extraordinary prosperity since the close of the war. The name of nearly every merchant and business man in the city is to be found in her daily papers; not occasionally and condensed into the smallest possible space, as if the parties were afraid somebody would find out where they are, but regularly, systematically, and prominently, and in many instances with an apparent disregard of cost. They know what they are at, though, and go into the papers and stay there because it pays.—The result is practically demonstrated in the rapid growth of business and accumulation of fortunes.

Special telegram to the Dispatch.
NEWS FROM THE CAPITOL.

About the Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1869.

The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation of Christmas is yet the subject of argument and doubt among Congressmen and others, and it asked:

"Does the proclamation remit or cancel all penalties and relieve against all disabilities?"

Among competent judges there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar to pending criminal proceedings, and that it is within the power and province of the Executive to pardon whether before or after a judicial conviction.

But does the proclamation relieve as to the disabilities described in the new amendment to the Constitution—the fourteenth? This is the mooted question. May those who participated in the rebellion now hold office and vote? Are the disabilities provided in the fourteenth amendment intended as penalties, and if so, does not the President's pardon obliterate or remove the penalty? In answer to this, it is claimed by some notwithstanding the recently adopted fourteenth amendment, which provides for the removal of disabilities by a two-thirds vote in Congress, the President's power is complete, and that his pardon under the second article of the Consti-

tution accomplishes exactly what the Congress may do by a two-thirds vote; that the fourteenth amendment does not repeal the second article of the Constitution; but at most only gives Congress concurrent power with the Executive in the subject matter named; that while under the amendment Congress may do this thing by a two-thirds vote, under the second article the Executive can by his pardon accomplish the same result.

Such is the substance of the argument held by some officials—legal men and congressmen—and there is so much conflict on this important subject that in all probability there will be no definite settlement of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

WALLACE.

Mr. Peabody's Gifts.

From the New York Times, 28th.

The benefactions of George Peabody are far larger than generally supposed. A few days ago, when his latest gift of half a million of dollars to the London poor was announced, we spoke of his donations as amounting to an aggregate of over four millions of dollars. But we have been furnished with an authentic list of Mr. Peabody's gifts, and we find that they amount to over double this sum; in fact, they amount in all to over ten millions of dollars in our currency. The following list (gold values) will display the remarkable facts, and this list does not include the large sums he gave to further American interests in the great Exhibition of 1851, nor other large sums he has given for international banquets and such purposes:

To the poor of London	\$1,750,000
Baltimore Institute	1,000,000
For education in the South to blacks and whites	2,000,000
For museum to preserve American relics, Yale College	150,000
For similar museum in Harvard College	150,000
For institute and education at Danvers	250,000
For a free museum at Salem	50,000
To the State of Maryland	250,000
Bishop Melvain for Kenyon College	250,000
Kane's Arctic expedition	10,000
For "Memorial Church" to his mother	100,000
To members of his family	2,000,000
Total,	\$7,755,000

WHAT AGE TO MARRY.—"People about to marry," who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents:

- Adam and Eve, 0.
- Shakespeare, 18.
- Ben. Johnson, 24.
- Dante, Kelper, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26.
- Tycho, Brahe, Byron, Washington and Bonaparte, 27.
- Penn and Sterling, 28.
- Burns, 30.
- Chaucer, Hogarth and Paul, 32.
- Woodworth and Dary, 33.
- Sir William Jones and Wellington, 37.
- Wilberforce, 38.
- Luther, 42.
- Addison, 44.
- Wesley and Young, 47.
- Swift, 49.
- Buffon, 55.
- Old Parr, last time, 120.

We find in a French paper a statement that at a recent social dinner in the United States the hostess requested twenty-five young gentlemen and twenty-five young ladies present to write on a slip of paper the name of the gentleman or lady whom he or she would select for his or her partner during life. Eight couples expressed reciprocal attachments, and eight engagements were made then and there, as Mr. Rufus Choate would express it. Five of the happy couples acknowledge that in no other way would they have dared to announce their preference. The other slips were destroyed by the hostess.—And all this, according to the veracious Figaro, took place in the United States!

What Crops Pay.

We are frequently asked what crops pay the best. The Dixie Farmer, good authority, answers—

Big crops. It doesn't matter what it is, if you grow big crops it will pay. And unless you raise big crops nothing will pay. Let us take wheat for an example: Ten bushels to the acre will cover the average yield in this country, which, at \$1 50 per bushel, will give \$15 per acre. Now let us see what it will cost to raise it. Say rent or interest on the land \$1; one bushel of seeds, reaping, threshing, fanning and sacking, say \$8—total \$12 leaving \$3 per acre, or 30¢ per bushel, profit. This certainly does not look like very big pay, but then it is not a very big crop. But increase the crop to 20 bushels, at the same price we have \$30 an acre, while the cost of the crop is the same, leaving a profit of \$18 an acre, which looks considerably better than \$3 an acre.

But suppose extra care is taken and the crop is brought up to 30 bushels.—In the nature of thing the quality of the wheat will be improved, and the price will be improved, so that it will bring \$2 per bushel, which will give us \$60 an acre. Allowing \$3 additional for extra labor, so as to make the cost \$45. Or in other words, when the crop is trebled the profit is increased fifteen times. Similar results will arise from any

other crop, considered in the same way. Therefore we say big crops pay, and only big crops do pay.

Alamo Spirit.
A Texas Editor's Reply to General Reynolds' Report.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of December 15th, says "As for the freedom of speech and of the press, we have but to say that Texans will not, let the consequences be what they may, tolerate for one moment threats of rapine and conflagration, nor the instigation of a conflict between the heretofore peaceful and friendly races. No Northern man would; quicker than a Texan, permit his family to be jeopardized by incendiaries of any race or color, nor the instigators of such crimes. It is only for this class there is no toleration or freedom in Texas. Smith, of Jefferson, is but an illustration of the certain doom of such men, which would be administered either in Indiana, Montana, Utah, or Texas. Americans, North or South, will not suffer the existence of moral monsters. For all others, of all classes, races and colors, there is freedom—the purest and largest liberty. The immigrant from the North who comes not to seek office at the hands of negroes, but for honest settlement, is cordially welcome, whatever his political convictions. To say that a man here is ostracised because he is simply a Republican, or a friend of the United States Government, is a stupendous untruth. The writer of this fought that Government and that party; but we represent a class, and that class the old army of the Trans-Mississippi, in saying that we are loyal, and since the honest surrender of our arms are no longer unfriendly to the Government, but yearn for a restoration of national glory. Give us equality and admit Texas to the exercise of her rights as a State. We have no government, civil or military, and it is a wonderful tribute to the cohesive virtues and power of our society that there is so little real crime. Let us have civil government and we can and will rectify the abuses that may exist."

BLOODY WORK AMONG NEGROES.—On Saturday night last, in this city, a colored husband killed the destroyer of his domestic happiness, with a knife, for the very trifling offence of "pillowing there, where no head save his should lie." Particulars—Erring wife, injured and enraged husband, big knife, dead nigger.

On Monday or Tuesday another negro sent one of his race to "de happy land of freedom." Particulars—whiskey, location somewhere in this country.

On Monday night another was shot and killed by a german of color, a few miles below the city, for using insulting language.

We have heard of several cases of minor and less fatal knife and pistol practice, but deem them too unimportant to chronicle.

We have heard of no mowing of troops, and all's quiet along the raging Thruwaite's.—Albany News Let.

From the Cincinnati Times.

GHOSTS AT THE WRECK.
Startling Phenomena at the Scene of the River Disaster.

As the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company's steamer Minnola was coming up the Ohio, last night, at half past eight o'clock, when within a short distance of the spot where the recent collision occurred between the Mail Line steamers United States and America, the watchman, Mr. Jacob Thorp, and the bar-keeper, Mr. John Mellaron, who were on the guards, together with Mr. Murphy, the steward of the boat, looking out for the wreck, and desiring to see how the place looked, were startled by a singular pale blue light, which rose slowly from out of the water to the height of several feet, and lasted about fifty seconds, seconds. The light itself was not very bright yet they could distinctly see the outlines of the wreck and on the bank for some distance. They were at first puzzled, but before a minute elapsed another light was seen to rise the same as the first.

The pilot who saw the first one was now also puzzled, and was ready to believe it a "hail," and about to answer it, when a third column of light blue light rose nearly along-side, as several of the officers saw them and consulted as they gazed in wonderment at the spectacle, at the same time watching closely for any signs of men about the wreck, and failed to discover any cause for these singular phenomena: some became somewhat excited, and one or two rather terrified, as they were not much unlike the ghosts of the departed. The officers who saw them affirm positively, and we can not doubt their assertions, asserted earnestly as they are, that these lights, so singular, wonderful and unaccountable, exploded, or expanded after rising, and assumed human forms. Every one on the boat was aroused, and great excitement prevailed. All went out on watch, but after passing the wreck no more was seen.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Edmunds, to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prohibit the holding of more than one office at a time.

Dr. MILLINGTON, of Delaware, Ontario, dreamed, on his lounge, that the wearing apparel of the girl Mary Jones, murdered by her uncle, was under a log heap. On awakening he went to the bush, with a constable, and found the clothing in the exact spot depicted in his dream. Something for the psychologists to study.

B. F. WYLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
PRODUCE MERCHANT.
Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, also Produce and Provisions of every description, which I offer to the trade at very reasonable prices, and at wholesale exclusively. Orders solicited, and prompt personal attention given them.
B. F. WYLY.
Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

"The Live Drug Store."

Redwine & Fox,

Wholesale & Retail
DEALERS IN

Drugs,
Medicines,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Putty, &c.

IN STOCK DIRECTLY FROM IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.
1000 BOXES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
1000 Gall's LINSEED OIL—Boiled and Raw,
20000 Pounds WHITE LEAD—All Grades,
1000 " PAINT—Colors every kind,
50 Bbls. PURE "FIRE TEST" COAL OIL,
20 " SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
20 " BEST COPPERAS,
5 CASES BEST INDIGO,
10 Bbls. PURE LARD OIL,
All kinds of MACHINE OIL.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.
Surgical Instruments, Saddle Bags and every thing usually found in a first class Drug House—call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REDWINE & FOX.
Dec. 26, 1868.—1y. Corner Whitehall & Ala. St's., ATLANTA, GA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

M. O. Markham,

DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, CALF SKINS, SUEDE FINDINGS, &c.

Markham's Empire Block, Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

I now have in store an immense stock of goods, and am constantly receiving large shipments from the best Eastern Manufacturers, for which I pay cash; and feel confident that no House South of New York can offer greater inducements to the trade and public generally, than I can. Please give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

M. O. MARKHAM,
Markham's Empire Block, Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m. H. T. PHILLIPS.

PHILLIPS & CREW,

DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery,

Sheet Music and Musical Instruments, Pianos and Cabinet Organs always on hand.

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

P. & C. are also Publishers of Scott's Monthly Magazine, now in its Sixth Volume.

Benjamin F. Jones,

General Merchant,

COTTON FACTORY,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Jan. 2, 1869.—Gm. ATLANTA, GA.

J. M. WYLY. W. A. DRISKILL.

WYLY & DRISKILL,

GROCERS

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

Next door to Ryan's Corner, East side of Public Square,
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

ARE now receiving a choice lot of family Groceries and Plantation supplies, which they propose to sell at wholesale or retail for cash, and at prices which will compete with any market in this country.

THEIR GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars and Coffee, of all grades, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Fish, Rice, (new crop) Canned Pickles, Sausages, Canned Corn, Blueberries, Blackberries, Cheese, Crackers, Oysters, Sardines, &c., will be sold at reduced prices.

THEIR PROVISIONS,

consisting of Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, &c. will be sold at a small commission over cost.

Their stock of Confectionaries,

consisting of Candies, French and American, Fruits, foreign and domestic, Nuts, and Sweet-meats of every description, will be kept complete through the winter, to which they invite the particular attention of the Ladies. Their TOBACCOES, consisting of various grades of Virginia smoking and chewing, Cigars, Smalls, Pipes, &c. will be sold really low, according to quality.

Their Large Supply of

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties

of various brands, will be sold or advanced to their customers on liberal terms, for a small commission on Manufacturer's prices.

They will always keep on hand a supply of

Factory Yarn,

Twine, Brooms, Buckets, Baskets, & an assortment of Wood and Willow-ware

Country Produce

of all kinds purchased for cash, or exchanged for Groceries at market price. Having now the advantage of the Railroad both ways every day, we will purchase COTTON for cash, at the highest market price, or ship it to any market desired, making liberal advances and charging no commission.

We invite the people of this and adjacent counties to call and see us. This is the place to sell their cotton high and get their Groceries low.

Mr. W. A. Driskill returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their former liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same for the new firm. Oct. 17, 1868.

50,000 REWARD.

WANTED

BY

J. M. HOLBROOK,

WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

25,000 Mink Skins, - case dried.
15,000 Otter Skins, - " "
5,000 Red Fox skins, - " "
25,000 Grey Fox skins, - " "
25,000 Coon Skins, - " "
5,000 Wild Cat skins, - " "
1,000 Beaver skins, - " "
500 Bear skins, - " "
5,000 Lynx skins, - " "
50,000 Rabbit skins, - " "
10,000 Muskrat skins, - " "

For which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Have your skins in good order—well stretched and cured, and if the fur is good, you will get the highest price, but skins cut and torn and half stretched will demand but a poor price.

BERTRAND ZACHRY,

Will be on hand to wait on his old customers.

I would also call the attention of the trade to my stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

Which is by far the most extensive ever brought to this market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be supplied by the case or the dozen at greatly reduced prices.

Also, a fine stock of

Ladies and Misses Furs of all qualities and prices.

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas & Canes.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

J. M. HOLBROOK,

Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 26, 1868.

W. R. COX. W. R. HILL.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic

LIQUORS,

Sigars, Tobacco, &c.

Purchase Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE

ACADEMY.

The next Session of this Institution will open on Monday,

Feb. 1st, 1869.

Terms unchanged. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who pay monthly in advance.

Board can be had on very reasonable terms.

D. F. SMITH, Principal.

Dec. 26, 1868.

HENRY BANKS,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Sole Leather,

Calf Skins &c.

No. 6, Peach Tree Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

T. M. & R. C. CLARKE,

Importers and Dealers in

English & American

BARB WARE,

ALSO

Agents for Fairbanks's Scales and

Knoxville Iron Works

DESIGN OF BIG PAD LOCK,

Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

BOWDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BOWDON, CARROLL CO., GEORGIA.

MAJ. JNO. M. RICHARDSON, Pres't.

THE next term will begin on

Thursday, the 21st of January,

1869, and continue six months.

Tuition fee per Term, \$30.00

Incidental fee, \$2.00

Board, including fuel, lights and washing, can be procured at \$12 to \$15 per month.

For further information or for catalogues, address the President, or

Rev. F. H. M. HENDERSON,

Prof. Languages & Sec'y B. T.

Dec. 26, 1868.—4t.

JAMES R. WILEY,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

ELLES & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

Having associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Chilton, Tallapoosa, St. Clair, Randolph, Wilcox, and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1869.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Tallapoosa, Randolph, Chertoke, Wilcox, Baldwin, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

JOE H. FRANCIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.

Will practice in Chancery and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the following: Probate in Bankruptcy. Will execute claims against the Government for Bounty, Back pay, &c.
Office—Probate Office Building.

LEWIS & BOY,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Chilton, Tallapoosa, Shelby, Wilcox, Baldwin, DeKalb, Cherokee & Meriwether, in the Superior Court of the State, and give prompt attention given.

FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

Will practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Tallapoosa, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, Baldwin and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23, 1868.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

NOTARY PUBLIC, with Jurisdiction of a Magistrate throughout the county. December 12, 1868.

NEW HOTEL IN JACKSONVILLE.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.

S. D. McLELLAN.
Jan. 4, 1869.

NEW JEWELRY.
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY received every month direct from the manufacturer, for sale at low prices.

W. E. VEAL,
JOS. E. VEAL,
Sep. 19, '68.

BOWEN & HOOPER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce.

Water Street,
SELMA, Ala.

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce for store, sale or shipment, respectfully solicited, and faithfully and promptly attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be happy to again meet their old friends, and ask a fair share of patronage from the public generally.

BOWEN & HOOPER.
Oct. 24, 1868.—15.

LYMAN & ROTHROCK,
BOOKSELLERS
AND
STATIONERS.

DEALERS IN
MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Broad Street, SELMA, Alabama.
W. P. LYMAN.
Oct. 10, 1868.—Cm.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, generally; Nervousness, Constipation, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

THAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4,886.

News Agency.

MRS. M. E. ROWLAND, having established a NEWS AGENCY in Jacksonville, at her Millinery Store, is prepared to furnish at the cheapest rates, a great variety of the latest and most popular Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers, also Music, School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. and a assortment of Stationery.

Call and examine our stock, and make purchases to suit your fancy. May 30.

At the School, Room 6 Indian Hotel.

SEMA, ALA.

CROSWELL & CO
General Commission Merchants,
At the School, Room 6 Indian Hotel.

SEMA, ALA.

R. A. PATTISON & CO.,
Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.

SELMA, ALA.

Have removed from the old stand near the S. R. & D. Railroad depot to the house formerly occupied by LYLES & MITCHELL, at the head of the City Wharf, and are prepared with equal facilities to RECEIVE AND FORWARD all freights consigned to them with dispatch.

R. A. PATTISON & Co. are not Steamboat Agents, and their patrons may rely upon having their interests looked after in freight and charges.

The very liberal patronage heretofore extended by the friends of this House is respectfully solicited.

R. A. PATTISON & CO.
Mr. W. V. R. Watson, of the old firm of Egan, Watson & White is with this House. May 23, 1868.—15.

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
Have on hand
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BAGGING & ROPE,
Which they propose to furnish to Planters at reasonable rates, for cash or in advance. They would also be pleased to receive Cotton on consignment, for sale here, or for shipment and sale elsewhere. Give them a trial and they will make it your interest to give them your patronage. Jacksonville, Aug. 8, 1868.

J. C. Francis, Jr.
ALABAMA.

Wholesale Grocers,
AND
Commission Merchants.

260 Canal Street,
New York.

GEO. W. HATTISON,
COTTON FACTOR,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant.

OFFICE—Over Harrell, Boyd & Co's,
Water St. SELMA, Ala.

Special attention given to
Sale of Cotton.

Will advance BAGGING and ROPE on accommodating terms to patrons. All orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles will be promptly filled when accompanied with the cash, or produce in hand. Oct. 9, 1868.—3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store.
June 12, 1868.

NEW DRUG STORE,

DR. J. C. FRANCIS

Has just received, at his old stand on the North-west corner of the public square, a full and complete assortment of pure, fresh and genuine

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

All of the most popular PATENT MEDICINES, and every thing usually kept in a well assorted

DRUG STORE.
He also keeps constantly on hand a variety of

Fine Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

SODA, YEAST POWDERS, CONCENTRATED LYE, POTASH, &c. &c.

FANCY STATIONERY, Pens, Pencils, &c. All of which will be sold low for cash. Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 14, 1868.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

M. A. TURNER, having determined to locate at this place, most respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in this place for the purpose of doing a general Tailoring Business, and if strict attention to business, good work and neatness will secure him patronage, he will obtain it, and always be found ready to do and make work in the latest and most fashionable styles. Particular attention paid to repairing. For recommendation he refers to his work. His shop is on the west side of Main street south of the square.

M. A. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1868.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned has leased the above HOTEL for a term of years, and is having the same thoroughly repaired and fitted up for the convenience and accommodation of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC. The table will be furnished at all times with the very best country and market produce, and the rooms furnished with good beds kept neat and clean—the servants polite and accommodating. A good and comfortable hack will be kept for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from the depot.

No expense or labor will be spared to make this in every sense a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Our charges will be as moderate as can be for such a class of house.

Give us a call and try us.
W. B. WYNN.
Sept. 19, 1868.

Isbell & Son
BANKERS,
Tallapoosa, Ala.

ARE now discounting Bills on Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York. Checking on all these cities at sight, and furnish Exchange on Europe. They buy GOLD, SILVER, Old Bank Notes, Compound Interest and Seven Thirty Notes.

They receive Gold, Silver and Currency on Deposit—guaranteeing safety, and pay back same in sums to suit parties, free of any charge.

Prompt attention given to collections. Feb. 8, 1868.—15.

TOBACCO.
A Lot of really fine and superior Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale very low by
J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
Oct. 31, 1868.

WANTED
BY
J. M. HOLBROOK,
WHITEALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

25,000 Mink Skins, - - - case dried.
15,000 Otter Skins, - - - " "
15,000 Fox Skins, - - - " "
25,000 Coyote Skins, - - - " "
5,000 Wild Cat skins, - - - " "
1,000 Beaver skins, - - - " "
500 Bear skins, - - - " "
5,000 Opossum skins, - - - " "
50,000 Rabbit skins, - - - " "
10,000 Muskrat skins, - - - " "

For which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Have your skins in good order—well stretched and rasped, and if the fur is good, you will get the highest price, but skins cut and torn and half stretched will demand but a poor price.

BERTRAND ZACHRY,
Will be on hand to wait on his old customers. I would also call the attention of the trade to my stock of

HATS AND CAPS,
Which is by far the most extensive ever brought to this market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be supplied by the case or the dozen at greatly reduced prices.

Also, a fine stock of
Ladies and Misses Furs of all qualities and prices.
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas & Canes.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
J. M. HOLBROOK,
Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 26, 1868.

Spain.

Poor Old Spain has thrown off the Bourbon yoke, as it seems, only to enter upon a civil war to determine what style of Government shall take its place.

The insurrection against the new government has assumed formidable proportions in Cadiz, resulting in a bloody and heavy fight and a drawn battle.

At Malaga great excitement prevailed, and a rising is looked for in Catalonia and other provinces. At last accounts Gen. Prim, who is very popular, had gone to Andalusia to make an effort to restore quiet. These results of violent changes in government are nothing new in the world's history. The Chicago Times well states the case of universal experience when it asserts "that a change from a despotic monarchy to some other form of government could not be accomplished without bloodshed and disturbance. Radical changes in anything must be accompanied by commotion. Whether it be the breaking up of an ice bound river; the displacement of an avalanche; the re-organization of a government, like that from the theory of State rights to that of central powers,—there must be greater or less damage and disaster.

The present difficulty in Spain seems to be a wheel within a wheel. First, there was a rebellion against the Bourbons; and now there is a rebellion against the rebellion. It is somewhat the same thing that was seen in France near the close of the last century. At first, the whole nation was conservative, and united in its efforts to rid itself of an intolerable tyranny. So a son of the primary object was accomplished, there came into existence a formidable and fanatical antagonist. To Girondist succeeded Jacobin; and with the Jacobin came an era of blood that will thrill the world with horror and disgust through all time.

The same thing is being enacted in Spain. The Girondist has routed the Bourbons, and now comes the blood-thirsty and cruel Jacobin. How far the latter element will succeed in routing the Girondist, we have no means of divination by which one can foresee the extent to which a conflagration of fanaticism will go when it is once kindled. In our own late war, there were no Jacobins at the outset; but, before the war closed, they had swarmed into life with the rapidity and to the extent that Egyptian vermin. They seized the reins of government; they changed the war from one seeking to restore the Union, into a crusade for negro liberty, equality, and of subjugating directly against the powerful States. It now is impossible to foretell to what extent this same Radicalism may reach in Spain, as it was in 1861 to foresee that it would in less than two years, seize and control the government of the United States.—Mobile Register.

"Rebels" in the Cabinet.

The Milwaukee Wisconsinian, proposes Gen Robert E. Lee for a position in Grant's Cabinet. The following is a part of the article favoring his appointment:

"As to the Southern representatives in the Cabinet, who should they be? We know that in what we utter we shall differ widely with most men in the North, but we have long held to the opinion that Grant, the soldier, Grant, the magnanimous Grant Elect of the people, could properly and nobly tender one of his Cabinet appointments to Robert E. Lee, by all odds the first and noblest man in the Rebel Confederacy. It would do vastly much to heal the sore difference between the North and South; it would make our lately alienated Southern brethren feel that they had a warm place in our hearts and our homes, that we are now one nation, that our glory is their glory, and that they have a large share in the success of the administration of our great President."

That's the talk.—the magnanimity that should be shown, and if followed up would indeed heal the sore difference between the North and the South.

No better appointment could be made for the war department; and there is no man in the North that bears a better character than Gen Lee. He is a Christian and a statesman, and the only "offence" he has committed is in drawing his sword in defence of constitutional liberty. He knows that that mode has failed to accomplish the result, and he now submits and awaits a more peaceful way to effect that greatest of all blessings to the American people.

Decatur (Wis.) Democrat

Dr. Blackburn, of Lumpkin, Ga., says that DARY'S PROPRIETARY Tonic will make good all reasonable expectations.

Mr. Cline, of the Wire Grass Reporter, Ga., says that he is so much in love with Prof. DARY'S PROPRIETARY Tonic that he could write a whole column about it. We do not blame him for it.

A Bold Scheme of Engineering.

From the New York Times.

At the last meeting of the Connecticut Scientific Academy, General B. S. Roberts U. S. A., read a remarkable paper on the hydraulics of the continent. He announced what we may style a very large problem, but he soon set forth its merits and practicability that its national importance claims for it serious consideration. The General undertook to show that the system of confining the flood-waters of the Mississippi river in one narrow channel by dyking is obstructing the creative laws of delta botchings and basins, and working the most serious evil by emptying into the Gulf of Mexico the delta-forming material that would, if the waters were left free, spread themselves over the low marshes and swamps, and in time raise them up to higher levels by the cumulative process of delta deposit and create cotton lands. He made a very clear demonstration of an easy and economical plan of engineering these dykes by a system of waste weirs, that should create artificial rivers and carry all the flood-waters into the swamps, morasses, bayous, etc., of the Mississippi basin.

This was his first proposition, by the means of which he insists that all the flood waters that come from the great western tributaries can be controlled and made available to undo the evil that had its beginning with the French and Spanish, who commenced this vicious plan of dyking when they owned the States of Louisiana and Florida, and the vast country west of the Mississippi.

After engineering and depicting of the flood waters of the Mississippi that come from the great Western tributaries, he proposes another plan for engineering the water of the lakes, so as to supply all streams to the upper Mississippi, the Illinois, and Ohio rivers enough of their surplus waters to fix a minimum low water navigation. He makes Lake Superior the natural feeder of the upper Mississippi, and demonstrates the ease with which all the waters that empty out of it down Sault Ste. Marie can be canalized into the head waters of the Mississippi, into the Falls of St. Anthony.

The waters of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan are emptied into Lake Erie through the St. Clair river; he proposes to drain into the Illinois river, by deepening the Chicago river, and carrying them in an artificial boat to the head of navigation of the Illinois river.

In like manner he would draw from Lake Erie the waters that discharge themselves over the Falls of Niagara, by deepening the Grand river, and from its waters cutting an artificial river to the head of the Beaver river, and down that into the Ohio.

Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the World, under date of the 9th, says: the reports are fully confirmed that the revolutionists have decreed the abolition of slavery within their lines. The Spaniards here consider it a desperate measure, and an indication of the growing weakness of the rebel cause.

Mar. J. H. FRANCIS.—We are pleased to learn that this gentleman has been appointed by the Huntsville Land office, for the purpose of entering lands in the Huntsville Land Dist. under the provisions of the Home Stead Law. Mr. F. is an able and active young lawyer, and Col. Hutton, Register of the Land office at Huntsville, could not have made a better selection in an agent.

Col. Hutton who bears the character of a most courteous and honest officer, by appointing Mr. F. to visit each county in the District for the purpose of making a list of the two poor or infirm to go to the Land office at Huntsville, has conferred a great benefit on the people of this section. Every man and woman now has a chance to secure a home.—Times.

A very large cougar, or Mexican lion, was recently shot near Danton Texas, by Mr. Fry, on whose stock it made an attack. It had previously killed over a hundred cows and calves in the country.

The Columbiana Guide says: Judge Pelham decided in a case carried up from the Probate Court of this county some two weeks ago that the Alabama Legislature is an illegal body and that Gov. Smith is not a legal officer. In the celebrated language of the immaculate pure, and vastly learned Appellate, bully Pelham.

The Flow of Currency South.—The money articles of the New York Herald of the 8th instant, says: "Forty or fifty millions of dollars have gone South, and have been, or will be, absorbed there. The flow of currency in that direction, at the present time is still going on, but on a diminished scale. More will go in the spring in the shape of Southern capital, which, under the temptation of the high price of cotton, is seeking investment there. Emigration has set in, and there will be a strong current in the spring. The revival of cotton culture is a fever just now with capitalists."

Cotton is King.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS—THE GRAND FUTURE REPORT OF THE SOUTH.

The Memphis Appeal, in recent review of the condition of the planters of the South, concludes that they are better off than ever before, and that their prospects could not well be improved.

The largest cotton crop ever raised was in 1859 '60, which was about 5,000,000 bales, realizing at \$30 a bale, \$250,000,000. This year the crop will be about 2,000,000 bales; it is worth \$100 a bale, and in the aggregate \$200,000,000, or only one-fifth less than the crop of 1859 '60. Now, to the profits of this year must be added some important items. Their expenditures do not include interest on the money which the laborer, as a slave, was worth; nor taxes on the same; nor food for the laborer, the sick, the young, or the aged. More than this, their money has not been sent north for the purchase of provisions, for whatever food the people require has been produced from their own soil in the greatest abundance. Hence it is asserted that the present cotton crop will bring in as much money as ever was received by the South from this source in her pinched days—though it is admitted that there are some temporary drawbacks growing out of the "late unpleasantness." Another condition is equally favorable: Formerly the commission merchant in a measure held a mortgage on the planter's possessions, for he made advances on a crop before it was grown, and this continued from year to year, without a prospect of deliverance. But now, through the instrumentality of the bankrupt law, a modern jubilee has dawned, making one man as good as another. Thus, the South has a new and a fair start; and with a certainty of furnishing to the market of the world \$200,000,000 worth of cotton year after year, a portion of which will be retained among themselves by reason of their newly established thrift and the enlargement of the list of farm products, they are evidently entering upon a course of unexampled prosperity. This is said of the staple crop of cotton alone; but there will be large receipts from sugar, rice, and tobacco, and it is asserted that of themselves they would be able, "in fifteen years, to pay off the national debt." But if they were wise enough to take care of themselves, this \$200,000,000 coming in every year will be invested in railroads and other improvements, which will induce immigrants, who will add to their population and wealth, and in time give them that which the North now possesses—political power. In view of these brilliant prospects, the North is destined to be undeceived, and instead of carpet baggers she will send men of a different class—men who will seek by industry to build up homes in the Sunny South; and finally, the North and the whole world will unite in confessing that, after all, "Cotton is King."

The Keystone State on Fire.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, 7th.]

We learn from parties in whom we believe we can place the most implicit confidence, that a great conflagration is now in the height of its progress in the celebrated Miller coal mines, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Youngbushy, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its force earlier was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of 1,000 acres will not be less than \$150,000. Twenty two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far.

The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member. The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping is one of most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburgh coal region may yet be endangered.

A young man without money among the ladies is like the moon on a cloudy night, he can't shine.

The Vulture-of-Passage.

HIS PHOTOGRAPH FROM HIS FRIEND'S ALBUM.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial—Radical.]

And in all sober earnestness to write in "a frank and manly way" the net purport and upshot of our reconstruction measures at the South as seen in Congress, is not pleasant. No amount of certificates of election and formalities of an oath can make these gentlemen of the hand-baggage real M. C.'s. When one makes his appearance on the floor, we cannot look each other in the countenance without audible smiles that are infectious. If the gentlemen would only indulge in a little disguise to help on the delusion, something might be gained, but not only is the voice, the voice of the enemy, but the look, the manner, dress, and above all, the vote is the vote of the alien.

The antagonism between New England civilization and that of the South, previous to the war, was not more deadly than is the antagonism of interest now between these localities, and yet these gentlemen of the paper collar and extra dicky follow New England and vote all the time against the interests of their own constituents.

I had a long talk with one of these representatives *ad interim*, last night, and tried to convince him that it would be well, just for the appearance of the thing, to cast a vote now and then for the region he claimed to represent. But no. I found my friend had an intense contempt for one half of his people, and a deadly hatred for the other half. It was a Connecticut Congressman elected in the South.

But there is a point, you know, beyond which I find it difficult to keep my countenance, and the New England carpet bagger carries me there. I wrinkle and haw-haw—I can't help it—when the gentleman of the paper dicky from New England, gravely takes his seat as a representative from the South.

Dutcher cut the South into provinces, and give them military governors to keep the peace until the negro is educated, the white master subdued, and time, the consoler, heals the wounds of war, thus to make a caricature of a representative government, and stultify ourselves.

The Trip of the First Locomotive.

Maj. Norriss Allen, the engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, gives the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on this continent:

"When was it? Who was it? And who awakened its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lackawanna, at the commencement of the railroads connecting the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines, and he who addresses you was the only person on the locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the road were these: The road had been built in summer; the structure was of hemlock timber; and the rails, of large dimensions, notched on caps placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped with exposure to the sun. After about three hundred feet of straight line, the road crossed the Lackawanna Creek on trestle-work about 20 feet high, with a curve of 355 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that the iron monster would either break down the road, or it would leave the track at the curve, and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehension was, too late consider the probabilities of such occurrences; there was no other course than to make trial of the strange animal which had been brought here at a great expense, but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in the fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great pleasure. As I placed my hand on the throttle-valve handle, I was undecided whether to move slowly, or with a fair degree of speed; but believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring, if we did go down, to go handsomely, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles, I reversed the valve, and returned without accident, having made the first railroad trip in the western hemisphere."

RIP VAN DAM.—A Very wealthy old Hollander died here, about one hundred and twenty-five years ago, without a will, as it was supposed, and his property was disposed of according to law. Recently, his will has been discovered, and his heirs have employed able counsel to get possession of the immense fortune of which they have been deprived. Some of the most valuable lots on Broadway and Fourteenth streets, valued now at thirty or forty millions, and much other property, are in question. The suit will rival in importance the famous Gaines case, and must impoverish persons at present very wealthy.—N. Y. Special.



POETRY.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week is past: its latest ray
Is vanished with the closing day;
And its far beyond our grasp
Its now departing hours to clasp,
As to recall that moment bright
When first creation sprang to light.
Yet, who would sigh for its return?
We are but pilgrims born to mourn;
And moments as they onward flow
Cut short the threads of human woe,
And bring us nearer to the scenes
Where sorrow ends, and heaven begins.

Husband Poisoning.

HOW THEY DO IT IN FRANCE.

A case celebre is being at present tried at Aix, where widows Velle, Salvago, and Gabriel are accused of having poisoned their husbands. Magdeleine Florence Baptiste Olive Colombe Dye, widow Gabriel's mother, Fanny Louise Flayol, her cousin, Fanny Lambert, a fortuneteller, and Joye, a seller of herbs, stand at the bar as accomplices. The trial reveals a wretched state of morality. The women accused of having administered poison had nothing much to complain of; their husbands do not appear to have treated them badly, but they all had lovers of whom they were more or less jealous. The first step of these misguided women was to have recourse to the fortuneteller—Lambert, who, divining their wishes, recommended them to Joye, who possessed a powder which would enable them to get rid of their husbands. After a little bargaining about the price this powder changed hands, and the unfortunate men who stood in the way of the profligacy of the accused widows were poisoned with belladonna and arsenic. The widow Gabriel, on being asked by the judge if any one besides Joye had encouraged her to poison her husband, replied that her cousin, Louise Flayol, knew all about it, and persuaded her to commit the crime, adding that, in order that she might succeed, she should offer a candle to the Virgin, and this she did. The judge next asked what had passed between her and her mother after the murder? Widow Gabriel answered that her mother expressed a wish to get rid of her husband also so she recommended Joye, and they went together to visit that person. It should be mentioned that widow Gabriel was a natural daughter of the woman Dye and no relation to the intended victim.

It seems to be now settled that the first session of the Forty-first Congress will commence with the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President, on the 4th of March. If that should be the case, Alabama will be without representation in the House of Representatives, as the term of our present members expires on the day previous, and the election for members of the Forty-first Congress is fixed for the first Tuesday in August. This is to be regretted on some accounts as we need expect no help for the internal improvements that require national aid, unless we have representatives present to advocate the necessary measures. It is probable, however, that the legislation of the first session will be chiefly of a general character, and only such as is necessary to set the new administration in working order—Selma Press.

Extraordinary Tragedy at Sea.

From the Cork Herald, Dec. 21st.

The above paper gives the particulars of a series of horrible and almost incredible occurrences which happened on board the Dutch vessel Finnechina, Captain Hotze, commander, just arrived in Cork from South America. A Londoner named Rogers was one of the crew, and either from insanity or cupidity (as he knew the captain had a large amount of money on board) he seems to have formed a plan for getting possession of the vessel by wholesale murder. On the fourth day after the ship left Puenos Ayres, Rogers took a favorable opportunity and pushed the first mate overboard. The cook in response to his cries, ran to throw him a rope, when Rogers seized him by the legs and threw him into the sea also. Both these men were Dutchmen. The second mate also a native of Holland, ran to help the drowning men, but Rogers endeavored to kill him with an axe. He ran towards the cabin and jumped down the hatchway, upsetting the captain who was running up, and both rolling on the floor Rogers secured the hatch above them and made them prisoners. Two men remained on deck, one a Yankee, the other an Irishman, and these Rogers kept apart—one fore, one aft—by threatening to murder them, and compelling them to steer the vessel in turns. For four days the murderer remained master of the deck, not sleeping during the time. The captain fired twice at him during the period, but without wounding him seriously. Owing to a defect in the compass he supposed the vessel was steering straight for land, when in reality she was moving parallel to the coast. At the end of the fourth day sleep overcame him, and the Irishman, waiting for the opportunity, seized the axe, and at one blow nearly severed his head from his body. He then relieved the captain and second mate, and the vessel made for Rio. After an investigation a fresh crew was shipped, and the Finnechina arrived in Cork harbor on Monday week.

IMPORTANT

To the Travelling Public.

Jacksonville & Decatur

DAILY MAIL LINE.

By STAGE and STEAMBOAT.

WE take pleasure in informing the public that this Line is now in operation. Parties travelling North will find it greatly to their advantage to go by this line, as both

Cheaper & Quicker

Schedule Time to Decatur

and Huntsville,

EIGHTEEN HOURS.

To Nashville,

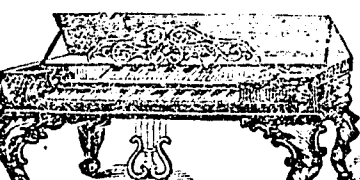
TWENTY-FOUR.

Leaving JACKSONVILLE every morning (except Sunday) passing GADSDEN and BLACK CREEK FALLS, arriving at CUNTERVILLE, on the Tennessee River, in the evening; there connecting with our new Steamboat, built with an eye exclusively to fast running on low water—time to Decatur only six hours—connecting there with Nashville and Decatur Railroad, going North, and Memphis and Charleston East and West. Give us one trial and be convinced.

HINDS BROS. & CO.

I. M. HINDS, Supt.

July 4, 1868.—ly



MUSIC LESSONS

ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 20, '69

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,

Jacksonville, Fla.

IS now receiving a large assortment of FRESH MEDICINES, And all articles usually kept in Drug Stores, at his old stand on the north west corner of the Square, which he offers low for cash. Aug. 29, 1868.

A LAST CHANCE!

THE time in which voluntary petitions in bankruptcy can be filed, when the assets do not exceed 50 per cent. of indebtedness, will expire, by limitation on the 1st day of January next. The Hon. J. W. Burke will hold his Court in this place on the 10th December. I will be in Jacksonville for several days, and will file petitions for all who may desire to take the benefit of the law. J. H. FRANCIS.

DR. R. E. W. MCADAMS,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is devoting his entire attention to his profession. All operations on the Teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

He will visit Oxford the 3rd Monday in each month, professionally, and remain one week, if necessary. The remainder of his time at his office in Jacksonville. Office at his residence. Dec. 12, '68.

Dr. W. T. KNIGHT,

OPHTHALMIST,

Is now in Jacksonville, Ala., and will treat cases of Diseases of the Eye, in all their varieties.

Dr. K. has been very successful in treating Ophthalmia or Inflammation of the Eyes. He has cured cases of several years continuance, and has restored persons to sight who were entirely blind.

Those who may wish to consult Dr. K. should call soon, as his stay will depend on the number of cases he will have to treat. He has already cured many cases in this country. He can be consulted at Wynn's Hotel, Room No. 17. Dec. 12, 1868.

AYER & HILLS,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

ROME, GA.

Agents for

BUCKEYE and WOOD'S

MOWERS and REAPERS.

PITTS, SWEETSTAKES & KENTUCKY

Threshers and Cleaners,

RAILWAY & LEVER HORSE POWERS,

Grain Drills, Horse Rakes

and Riding Plows.

Victor Case Mills & Evaporators,

Corn Shelters, Feed

Cutters, &c. &c.

Orders filled promptly for any Machine in use, at Factory Prices, with freight added.

Full descriptions of Machines to be had on application.

May 16, 1868.—ly

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE

ACADEMY.

The next Session of this Institution will open on Monday, Feb. 1st, 1869.

Terms unchanged. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who pay monthly or in advance.

Board can be had on very reasonable terms.

D. F. SMITH, Principal.

Dec. 26, 1868.

P. & G. T. DODD;

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

PROVISION DEALERS,

Established in 1856.

Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, Ga.

Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Caudles, Sardines, Oysters, Cheese, Candy, (our own manufacture, warranted,) Tobaccos, Segars, and all articles usually found in a Wholesale Grocery and Provision House, kept constantly on hand.

We sell only by the wholesale and at the closest inside prices.

Jan. 2, 1869.—6m.

The Place to Buy

Dry Goods & Carpets,

CHAMBERLIN BOYNTON,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

KEEP constantly on hand a complete stock of Dry Goods of every description, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and persons supplying families.

Carpets! Carpets!!

THIS Department is filled with every grade of Carpets from the cheapest to the best; also Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Curtains, &c., &c.

All at Wholesale and Retail.

Best Cheap for Cash Only—35.

Orders receive our prompt and personal attention.

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

The Oldest and Largest Tobacco House in Atlanta.

MEADOR & BRO'S,

TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

East Side Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP constantly on hand a very large and full stock of Manufactured and Smoking TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF, at Manufacturer's prices.

All orders promptly filled.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

W. W. CHAPMAN. J. W. RUCKER. W. H. LOWE.

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

G. W. JACK & CO.

STEAM CANDY

AND

CRACKER MANUFACTORY.

AND DEALERS IN

TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

WILLOW WARE

And everything kept in a first class Confectionery.

Dec. 10.—3m.

Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, Ga.

HARDWARE

TOMMEY & STEWART,

WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, Ga.

Offer at Wholesale & Retail.

A LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF ENGLISH & AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Guns, Chains, Hoes, Tools of all kinds. Hollow

Ware—everything usually kept in a first class HARDWARE STORE, and at

PRICES NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD IN THIS MARKET.

Also Brooks' Patent Wrought Iron Screw and Revolving Press. Call and

see, or send your orders to TOMMEY & STEWART.

Dec. 26, 1868.—6m.

A. D. ADAIR, LATE CLAYTON & ADAIR.

G. B. ADAIR.

ADAIR & BRO.,

(Successors to Clayton & Adair.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Produce,

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO and MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATE,

AMERICAN SCALE COMPANY'S SCALES, Wilder's Patent

Iron Fire-Proof Safes, Gullet Steel Wire Brush Cotton Gin, Cotton Goods, Cotton

Yarns, &c. Consignments and Orders solicited.

WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

We call the attention of Dealers to our Cotton Yarns and Domestic, and will fill all orders sent us at Factory Prices—also, we call the Planters attention to our Guano Agencies especially to our SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, at 70 per ton. All orders sent us will have our prompt attention. Respectfully,

Dec. 26, 1868.—3m.

ADAIR & BRO.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALER IN

ENLARGED V.A. B.B.E.

Iron, Nails, Steel, Carriage Material, Builder's Supplies, Mining

Implements L. I. U. Stoves, Bolting Cloths, Hoes, Axes.

Chains, Tools for all trades.

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,

Tobacco, Segar & Liquor

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP a complete and choice stock of Goods in their line.

Dec. 26, 1868.—4m.

J. H. COLCLOUGH,

JOHN HARRIS,

CALVIN GLOVER,

COLCLOUGH, HARRIS & GLOVER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, NOTIONS &c.

West Side Broad Street,

Rome, Ga.

NEARLY OPPOSITE TENNESSEE HOUSE,

W. D. HOYT & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Rome, Georgia.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of everything usually kept in a regular

DRUG JOURNAL HOUSE,

Large stock of Lead, Zinc, Paints and Oils of all kinds, constantly on hand.

WINDOW GLASSES OF ALL SIZES;

ALSO FINE

WINES, BRANDIES & WHISKIES.

W. D. HOYT & CO.

Don't turn this Over!

Don't turn this Over!

Dec. 5, 1868.—6m.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

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Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

W. L. ELLIS.
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Law, will practice together,
except in criminal cases, in the counties of
Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Chero-
kee and DeKalb.
Jan. 6, 1893.

M. J. & G. I. TURNER,
Attorneys at Law
Solicitors in Chancery
General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal-
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Chero-
kee, Blount, St. Clair and DeKalb, in
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the
U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-
sion of Alabama.

JOE H. FRANCIS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
Gadsden, Alabama.

WILL practice in Barne and adjoining
counties. Special attention given to
the filing of petitions in Bankruptcy. Will
prosecute claims against the Government for
bounty, back pay, &c.
Office—Probate Office Building, 2d
Floor, N. W. Corner.

JOHN W. INZER
Attorneys at Law.
Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.
Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,
Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-
shall; also in the Superior Court of the State
Prompt attention given.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun,
Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Chero-
kee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the
State.
Dec. 23d, 1892.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

NOTARY PUBLIC, with the Jurisdiction
of a Magistrate throughout the county.
December 12, 1892.

NEW HOTEL
IN JACKSONVILLE.
The undersigned respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public gen-
erally that he has opened a HOTEL
in the large and commodious Brick Building
on the north-east corner of the public square,
which was built and fitted up expressly for
that purpose. His table will be furnished
with the best that the market affords, and
no expense or effort spared for the comfort
and convenience of his patrons.
Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen
dollars per month; and transient customers
at corresponding reasonable rates.
S. D. McCLELEN.
Jan. 4, 1893.

NEW JEWELRY.
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY received
every month direct from the manufac-
turers for sale at the
Fashionable Jewelry Store of
JOS. E. VEAL.
Sep. 19, '92.

BOWEN & HOOPER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce.
Water Street,
SELMA, ALA.

Are now opening a full and complete as-
ortment of Groceries and Western Produce,
which they offer in Packages, or at Retail at
the lowest market rates.
Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other
Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respec-
tively solicited, and faithfully and promptly
attended to.
Thankful for former favors, they will be
happy to again meet their old friends, and
ask a fair share of patronage from the public
generally.
BOWEN & HOOPER.
Oct. 24, 1892.—17.

LYMAN & ROTHROCK,
BOOKSELLERS
AND
STATIONERS.
DEALERS IN
MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Broad Street, SELMA, Alabama.
W. P. LYMAN.
Oct. 10, 1892.—Cm.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed En-
velope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment
and Radical Cure of Syphilis, or
Venereal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges,
Scurvy, and Impediments to Marriage,
generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Rheu-
matism, &c. &c. By ROBERT
J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the
"Venereal Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi-
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own expe-
rience that the fearful consequences of Syphilis
may be effectively removed without medicine
and without dangerous surgical operations,
being, in fact, a cure of the disease, and
restoring to the sufferer his health, strength
and vigor, by which every sufferer, no matter
what his condition may be, may cure himself
cheaply, safely, and radically. THIS
LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO
THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain
sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents,
or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's
"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address
the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowers, N. Y. Post Office Box 4,396.

News Agency.
MRS. M. E. FOWLAND, having estab-
lished a NEWS AGENCY in Jack-
sonville, at her Millinery Store, is prepared to fur-
nish, at the cheapest rates, a great variety of
the latest and most popular Maga-
zines, Periodicals and Newspapers,
also Bibles, School and Miscellaneous
Books, &c. and an assortment of Sta-
tionery.

Call and examine our stock, and make
purchases to suit your fancy. May 29.

General Commission Merchants,
At the Seaside, Home & DuPont Road
Road, Jacksonville,
SEALMA, ALA.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.,
Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
SELMA, ALA.

Have removed from the old stand
near the S. R. & D. Railroad depot
to the house formerly occupied by
LYLES & MURPHY, at the head of the City
Wharf, are prepared with equal facilities to
RECEIVE and FORWARD all freights
consigned to them with dispatch.
R. A. Pettibone & Co. are not Steamboat
Agents, and their patrons may rely upon
having their interests looked after in freights
and charges.

The very liberal patronage heretofore ex-
tended by the friends of this House is respectfully
solicited.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.
Mr. W. V. R. Watson, of the old firm of
Enger, Watson & White is with this House.
May 23, 1892.—17.

J. B. TURNER & CO.
Have on hand
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BAGGING & ROPE,
Which they propose to furnish to Planters at
reasonable rates, for cash or in advance.
They would also be pleased to receive Out-
ton on consignment, for sale here, or for
shipment and sale elsewhere.
Give them a trial and they will make it
your interest to give them your patronage.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., 1893.

J. C. Francis, Jr.
ALABAMA.
Baskerville, Sherman & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
Commission Merchants,
260 Canal Street,
New York.

GEO. W. MATTESON,
COTTON FACTORY,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
OFFICE—Over Harrell, Boyd & Co's,
Water St., SELMA, Ala.

Special attention given to
sale of Cotton.

WILL advance BAGGING and ROPE on
account of the purchase of Groceries and oth-
er articles will be promptly filled when ac-
companied with the cash, or produce in hand.
Oct. 9, 1892.—3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBIOTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of R. L. Wood-
ward's Store.
June 16, 1893.

NEW
DRUG STORE,
DR. J. O. FRANCIS
Has just received, at his old
stand on the North-west corner
of the public square, a full and
complete assortment of pure
Medicines.

DRUGS
MEDICINES,
Sulphur, Gills, Vanilins and
Benzoin.

Parlin's Symp. Tonic and
Tonic Symp.
All of the most popular PATENT MED-
ICINES, and every thing usually
found in a well stocked
DRUG STORE.

He also keeps constantly on hand a variety of
Fine Cigars and Smoking
Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff.
SODA, YEAST POWDERS, CONCENTRA-
TED LYE, POTASH, &c. &c.
FANCY STATIONERY, Pens, Pencils, &c.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Nov. 14, 1892.

TAILORING
REFUSERS.
H. A. TURNER, having deter-
mined to locate at this place, respec-
tfully informs the citizens of Jack-
sonville and surrounding country, that he
has opened a shop, in this place, for the
purpose of doing a general Tailoring Business,
and if such attention to business, good
work and most reasonable prices, he will
obtain it, and "says he found ready
work and make work in the latest and most
fashionable styles. Particular attention paid
to repairing. For recommendation he refers
to his work. His shop is on the west side
of Main street south of the square.
M. J. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1892.

JACKSONVILLE
HOTEL.
THE undersigned has leased the above
HOTEL for a term of years, and is hav-
ing the same thoroughly repaired and fitted
up for the convenience and accommodation of
the TRAVELING PUBLIC. The table will be
furnished at all times with the very best of the
country and market affords, and the Rooms
furnished with good beds, hot and cold
water, and every necessary and accommo-
dation. A good and comfortable Black will be kept
for the purpose of carrying passengers to and
from the depot.
No expense or labor will be bestowed to make
this in every sense a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
Our charges will be as moderate as can be
for a class of House.
Give us a call and try us.
W. D. WYNN.
Sept. 10, 1892.

Isbell & Son
BANKERS,
Talladega, Ala.

ARE now Discounting Bills on Selma,
Mobile, New Orleans and New
York. Checking on all these cities at sight,
and furnish Exchange on Europe.
Notes, Compound Interest and Seven Thirty
Notes, Compound Interest and Seven Thirty
Notes.
They receive Gold, Silver and Currency
on Deposit—guaranteeing safety, and pay
back same in sums to suit parties, free of
any charge.
Give prompt attention given to collections.
Feb. 8, 1893.—17.

TOBACCO.
A lot of really fine and superior Chewing
Tobacco, just received and for sale very
low by
J. B. TURNER, & CO.
Oct. 31, 1892.

50,000 REWARD.
WANTED
J. M. HOLBROOK,
WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

25,000 Mink Skins, - - - case dried.
15,000 Otter Skins, - - - " "
5,000 Red Fox Skins, - - - " "
25,000 Grey Fox Skins, - - - " "
25,000 Coon Skins, - - - " "
5,000 Wild Cat Skins, - - - " "
1,000 Beaver Skins, - - - " "
500 Bear Skins, - - - " "
5,000 Opossum Skins, - - - " "
50,000 Rabbit Skins, - - - " "
10,000 Musk Rat Skins, - - - " "
For which the highest market price will be
paid in cash.

Have your skins in good order—well
stretched and cured, and if the fur is good,
you will get the highest price, but skins cut
and torn and half stretched will demand but
poor prices.

BERTRAND ZACHRY,
Will be on hand to wait on his old customers.
I would also call the attention of the trade
to my stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
Which is by far the most extensive ever
brought to this market.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be supplied
by the case or the dozen at greatly reduced
prices.
Also, a fine stock of
Ladies and Misses Furs of all quali-
ties and Prices.
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas & Canes.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
J. M. HOLBROOK,
Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 26, 1892.

From the Memphis Avalanche.
Wide Spread Resentment and Terror
Among the People of Arkansas.

All accounts from Crittenden county
are similar in import, and confirm the
worst that has been told concerning the
conduct of the militia toward the citi-
zens. The militia are roving
over the country in strong armed squads,
taking everything they fancy and de-
stroying much that they cannot carry.
A reign of terror prevails which is dif-
ficult to be understood abroad. The
work-days of the year have returned
upon the people. All business is sus-
pended, and the people are afraid to
complain or to escape.

Day before yesterday a gang of the
militia went to the house of Mr. Jack
Ware, near Marion, an original and
consistent Union man, and sacked his
premises of everything valuable. He
was well-to-do in the world, but the
work of nearly a life-time was swept
away before his eyes in an hour. Many
other citizens in the neighborhood were
treated in the same manner.

On the same day a party of the ne-
gro militia attempted to outrage the
persons of four highly respectable white
ladies—Mrs. Jeff. Reeves, Miss Swep-
son, daughter of the newly elected
Radical county clerk, and two others,
names unknown. By some means they
were saved from their damnable attempts,
and several of them were arrested.

The officers threatened to make ex-
amples of them, but so far all examples
have been on the other side.

Last Thursday night we learn the
five citizens who have been held as
"hostages" were hung up by Gen. Up-
ham until life was nearly extinct, to try
to force them to disclose facts supposed
to be in their possession. Nothing,
however, was elicited, as the victims of
this torture probably knew nothing to
tell. When cut down it was found that
they were nearly dead, and one of the
number was restored to life with great
difficulty. This statement comes from
a reliable testimony. Friday night
three of these citizens were spirited
away and have not since been heard
from. Their fate is unknown, but no
one knowing the reckless character of
the militia would be surprised to hear
that the gentlemen so long incarcerated
and tortured without cause, except mere
barbarism, had been murdered in the
woods. Two others are yet in jail at
Marion, and have but glimmering hopes
of liberation or even life.

We are satisfied that the tenth part
of the many outrages committed daily
by the militia in Arkansas have never been
published, and probably never will be.
The means of violence and oppression
are abundant, the complaints of the
wronged people travel on tardy wings.

It was reported yesterday that the
negro militia had nearly all left the
neighborhood of Marion for Mississippi
county, above, where they will of course
re-enact the fearful scenes of plunder,
and ruin and personal injury perpetrat-
ed in other portions of the unfortunate
State.

Earthquake.
A letter from Calima, Mexico, gives
an account of a terrible earthquake ex-
perienced at that city on the morning
of the 20th of December. For several
days previous the Volcano of Calima,
thirty miles from the city, exhibited
symptoms of internal commotion, sending
forth smoke and steam, accompanied by
a rumbling and shaking of the earth.
The morning of the 20th was ushered
in by a gentle rocking of the earth,
which gradually increased in violence
until the walls of the houses were
cracked and everything breakable de-
molished. The vibrations were from
northwest to southwest, and lasted nearly
forty seconds. The cathedral, a ware-
house and several brick buildings were
cracked from top to bottom. The peo-
ple were startled from their sleep and
rushed frantically to the plaza. It is
reported that several persons were killed
by the falling of the walls of the Na-
tional Hotel. The shock was felt a long
distance in the interior. In several
places the ground opened, trees were
uprooted, hills leveled, watercourses
changed, and a general upheaval of the
earth took place. At the city of Man-
zanilla, the cathedral, which had stood
shocks of earthquakes and storms for
several centuries, was riven from top to
bottom—even the tiles on the roof were
broken. Some 18 or 20 persons were
killed by the falling walls of the Ameri-
can Hotel, and 3 others were buried
beneath the ruins of Waterman & Co's
warehouse.

AGED BUT INDUSTRIOUS.—There died
at Winsboro, S. C., the other day, a
negro man aged 110 years. During
the last year of his life he made two
bales of cotton and twenty bushels of
corn. He did his own hoeing and pick-
ing. We know of many stalwart
youths not half so plucky.

Tax Payers, Look out.—Our dele-
gate Legislature have given us a fine
Tax Bill to pay. It is supposed that it
will raise a revenue of from two to three
millions. We enumerate a few items:
All cattle, mules, horses, sheep,
goats, and hogs, over six months old;
every wagon, carriage and other vehi-
cle; all tools, household furniture, and
libraries, pistols, guns, even spinning
wheels, and the last cup and saucer.—
On these you pay a tax of three-fourths
of one per cent.

The same is levied on the value of
Real Property—500 dollars worth of
property alone except. A Poll Tax of
\$1.50. All professions are taxed \$10
or license, except lawyers, and the tax
to practice law is \$20. Everything else
that ever was taxed is taxed now.

So we must plough, and dig, and
work hard, if we wish to have money
to keep our beds and blankets from the
hammer. What do they want with the
money. Perhaps the new officers they
have made need it all. We shall see!

ARKANSAS.
Affairs in Jefferson Drew and Other
Counties.

An Officer Killed by His Own Men.
Gen. Mallory Compelled to Ask Pro-
tection from the Citizens of Monticello.
—Withdrawal of a Corps from Two
Counties.—Predictions of the March
to Pine Bluff.—Collisions between
Regulars and the Colored Militia.
—The Latter Cleared Out—A Graphic
Chapter on the Arkansas Situation.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 15th.

Arkansas is not blessed with railroads,
and communications with the outer
world is accomplished by tedious means.
Occurrences of two weeks ago reach us
by steamer, or stage, or ox cart as
"news." True the telegraph penetrates
the State and reaches nearly all im-
portant points, but it is used chiefly for
business purposes by commercial peo-
ple, and, except the Avalanche spe-
cial, is not actively employed in the
transmission of news.

Thus it is that we heard, yesterday,
through a reliable means, of the mur-
der of the militia lieutenant by his own
men at Monticello, in Drew county,
over two weeks ago. A force of nearly
two hundred militia had been stationed
in the county, and during the holidays
they improvised more egg-nogg than
they were used to, and went on a general
plucking spree. While amusing them-
selves in a loyal manner, sucking a few
private houses about Monticello, a
white lieutenant, who was probably a
little disaffected on account of short al-
lowance in the egg-nogg festival inter-
fered and checked their innocent en-
joyment. The result was, some of the
crowd fired into him, and he ceased to
trouble. He was dead. Brig. Gen.
Mallory, in command of all the forces
in that part of the country, sympathized
with the delinquent lieutenant, and
found his situation at once very un-
healthy. As a measure of self-preser-
vation, he found it necessary to appeal
to the citizens for protection.

The citizens organized several com-
panies, and their services, it is needless
to say, were promptly accepted by Gen.
Mallory. The other loyal militia after
that began to be not quite so noisy, and
contented themselves with incursions in
force on hen roosts, sheep folds and
hog pens, and loose stock.

On the 3d inst. the loyal forces re-
ceived orders to move back to Pine
Bluff, a distance of some fifty miles,
which they traveled by the old military
road. Their pathway, like Sherman's
march to the sea, was marked by the
wreck of private warehouses, dairies and
smokehouses. They were well mounted
on horses and mules stolen from the
people of the country, and they pillaged
at will on all that came in their way.

The force consisted of negroes and
whites in about equal numbers, the lat-
ter being chiefly from the northern
counties of the State. The entire army
was estimated by the people to number
500, but in reality was only half that
strong in men, though in horses and
mules they numbered at least five hun-
dred. They helped themselves freely
to whatever they fancied, and destroyed
much they could not use or carry off.

At Branchville for instance, fifteen
miles north of Monticello, where they
camped, or rather stopped, and counted
their plunder the first night, some of
them went into a house and pulled the
mattresses out from under the children
who had gone to bed, and made them-
selves comfortable by using or destroy-
ing every vestige of bed clothing and
wearing apparel on the premises. At
the same place they broke into a store
and utterly demolished the contents—
They took boots, shoes, calico, hard-
ware, groceries, horse collars, ten penny
nails, putty, ink and beeswax, and what
they could not pack on their horses
trampled under their hoofs.

Continuing their march of devasta-
tion, they constantly left the road to
destroy until they crossed the line of
Jefferson and Drew counties. Jeffers-
on is one of the happy loyal counties
not liable to the penalties of treason,
stratagem and spoils. Mirabile dictu,
when the line was crossed a change
stole over the minds of the local thieves,
and they stole no more; that is to say,
they took nothing but what they saw
or wanted, and the citizens who looked
out and saw the heterogeneous caravan,
laden with live geese and potatoes and
grind-stones, cross cut saws, corn skins
and wagon tongues buggy tops, carpets
and pot lids, they felt devoutly thank-
ful that they were residents of a blessed
loyal county, and that the wants of
their noble protectors were entirely
supplied. An odd feature of the grand
conflagration was a quartermaster. His
name, as yet, has not been registered
outside of his State. He was too busy
in looking after his private interests to
help his men steal much, though at one
of the ferries he gave the ferryman a
receipt, at twenty-five cents a head, for
crossing over the command. This was,
no doubt, one of his dry jokes for the
amusement of the ferryman. The re-
mainder of the march was not relieved
by any other such unusual incident.—
From Pine Bluff they were ordered on
to Little Rock.

Just Tuesday week a street difficulty
took place in Pine Bluff, between some
soldiers of the 25th Regulars and about
twenty-five of the negro militia. Five
or six of the latter got very roughly
handled, and returned to their quarters
by the most painful route. The sheriff
and constable inter-fere, and the col-
ored troops might have been nobly thrashed,
later in the afternoon a squad of the
lost troops of color halted in front of
Wilkins & Wilson's store and east about
for blood. Having whiskered up to a
fighting temper they soon got what they
wanted, namely, blood.

They undertook to recruit a respecta-
ble negro of the town, which, not being
in accordance with his ideas of consti-
tutional liberation resulted in a fist fight.
During the progress of this athletic ex-
ercise, the civilian drew a knife to hasten
conclusions, and stabbed one of his
military friends two times. The wounds
were severe, but not near so fatal.
Our informant left a few minutes after-
wards, and at that time the colored
troops were consulting the propriety of
burning the town.

State Taxation.
It is a question that will soon be forced
on the consideration of the people of
this State, how they are going to pay
the enormous taxes levied by the irre-
sponsible body that calls itself the State
Legislature at Montgomery. We have
not ourselves made a careful analysis
of the provisions of this bill, but it is
generally understood that it increases
the present burden of taxation fully
two hundred per cent; and that, if en-
forced, it will levy upon the property of
the State an annual revenue of near
two and a half millions dollars; where-
as, one-third of that sum would be am-
ple for an economical administration of
the State government. Every dollar
raised beyond the necessities of the
necessary, passes from the category of a
tax fund into that of a corruption fund.
More than that—a confiscation fund—
it is superfluous to ask if it is right for
this body representing no constituency
in the State, but the pure creation of
Congress, to levy upon the people a
million and a half dollars more than is
needed to support the State government.
That question answers itself. But there
is another the people will have to an-
swer. It is this: What limitation is
there, and how can it be fixed, to the
exercise of this power to confiscate the
property of the people under the guise
of taxation? If the Legislature raises
a million and a half more than is need-
ed, and the people pay it without a
murmur, what is to prevent it next year
from raising ten millions?

There must be a limit to this fearful
and destructive power in the hands of
a body that does not represent the people.
This is the more apparent when we
remember the fugacious Congressman
Kelly stated in his riot speech in this
city that one way to deprive this people
of their property, drive them from the
State and leave its fortunes to the car-
pet-baggers, was through taxation.—
We cannot say what is in the private
hearts and thoughts of the members of
the Legislature; but this tax bill squints
strongly in the direction of the Kelly
suggestion. We do not purpose now
to propose a defensive remedy to this
subject now for the consideration of the
public. That the danger is great and
the evil is assuming unendurable
proportions, are two clear propositions.
A remedy must be found, and it is for
the wise, thoughtful and courageous
men of the State to find out.

Mobile Register.
It is human to err, but devilish to
brag on it.

Annexation of West Florida.

The State Journal of yesterday says
that it is permitted to make the subjoin-
ed extract from an official letter which
has been received from Charles A. Mil-
ler, one of the commissioners sent to
Florida to negotiate for the annexation
of the western part of the State to Ala-
bama. The letter is dated at Tallah-
ussee, January 15:

We reached here yesterday morning,
and have received nothing but kindness
and courtesy at the hands of the mem-
bers of the Legislature and others. A
little imprudent snapper was given us
last night, where, amid pleasant festi-
vities, there was quite a free interchange
of opinions.

It is proper to observe, however, that
we find an unreasoning difficulty to the
speedy accomplishment of our work.—
The Constitution of Florida, as a mat-
ter of course, prescribes the boundary
of the State; and it may be that the
proposed annexation will involve a
formal amendment of the Constitution.
This cannot be done without a two-
thirds vote of two successive Legisla-
tures, and then a concurrence of the
people. Were it not for this difficulty,
the object of our mission would be read-
ily accomplished. I doubt not that two-
thirds of the Legislature, will vote for
the desired session. On that subject
there is a remarkable unanimity among
the members west of the Apalachicola;
and I think that line will be the basis
of all our negotiation. The members
between that river and the Choctawhatchee
are particularly anxious to be in-
cluded, if the session is made. The
eastern members are either for us, or
not active against us.

My present opinion is, that the move-
ment for annexation will be inaugurated
by the passage of the requisite bill this
session. After that, the affair, of
course, will have to proceed as prescrib-
ed by the constitution. From the State
officials, we have all received marked
kindness.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. A. MILLER.

New Methods of Cotton Culture
According to the Yorkville (S. C.)
Inquirer a planter in Bideford district
in that State, under a process similar to
that proposed by Mr. Pollain, raised
last year fifteen hundred pounds of lint
cotton to one acre of land. He planted
two stalks to the hill, at a distance of
eight feet each way. The hills were
prepared as if for transplanting fruit
trees, being dug down to a depth of
twenty inches and two feet diameter—
Sandy loam and manure was then filled in,
and the seed planted. The enor-
mous yield is attributable to the thor-
ough sub-soiling, the manure and the
space—the latter being sufficient to al-
low the rays of the sun to penetrate to
the lower branches of the plant and de-
velop the seeds fully. As cotton is essen-
tially a sun plant, never thriving unless
fully supplied with sun warmth, the
philosophy of this method is at once ap-
parent.

Another method has been tried in
Union district in the same State and
with the Dixon improved seed. This is
to subsoil deeply, and plant in hills
three feet each way, thinning out the
plants when large enough, to two in
each hill. About fifteen hundred
pounds of seed cotton to the acre was
obtained from a five acre field planted
late in the Spring in this way

Tennessee.
Affairs in Tennessee are in a very
critical condition, and we invite the es-
pecial attention of our readers to the
events transpiring there, which we shall
lay before them, from time to time,
at the earliest moment. The Governor
has already called into the field a par-
tisan militia, and soon certain counties
are to be placed under martial law. Of
the probable conduct of the militia
there, we can only judge from recent
events in Arkansas; and no one who
has watched the current of events in
Tennessee can doubt that if the militia
shall attempt there to repeat the Ar-
kansas outrages, they will meet with a
stern and bloody resistance.

Sema Times.
This is from a San Francisco letter:
"There is now in this city a middle aged
man who a year since was at work by
the month as a mechanic, and not worth
a dollar. To-day he is worth 1,000-
000 in hard coin, and his income from
one mine alone in White Pine is over
\$1,500 per day. I will say this for
him, that he has more sense than

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA,
SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1899.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year in advance, \$1.00
For six months, " " .50
For three months, " " .25

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 5 cents
For one square continued as two, &c., 4 cents
For one square continued as two, &c., 4 cents
For one square continued as two, &c., 4 cents

The beauties and blessing of
The beauties and blessing of
The beauties and blessing of
The beauties and blessing of
The beauties and blessing of

We understand some persons have
We understand some persons have
We understand some persons have
We understand some persons have
We understand some persons have

Improved Agricultural Imple-
Improved Agricultural Imple-
Improved Agricultural Imple-
Improved Agricultural Imple-
Improved Agricultural Imple-

Capt. Hanner deserves the thanks
Capt. Hanner deserves the thanks
Capt. Hanner deserves the thanks
Capt. Hanner deserves the thanks
Capt. Hanner deserves the thanks

The Act Reopening Judgments De-
The Act Reopening Judgments De-
The Act Reopening Judgments De-
The Act Reopening Judgments De-
The Act Reopening Judgments De-

The Supreme Court yesterday deliv-
The Supreme Court yesterday deliv-
The Supreme Court yesterday deliv-
The Supreme Court yesterday deliv-
The Supreme Court yesterday deliv-

The same reasoning is urged that was
The same reasoning is urged that was
The same reasoning is urged that was
The same reasoning is urged that was
The same reasoning is urged that was

This now settles the question of the
This now settles the question of the
This now settles the question of the
This now settles the question of the
This now settles the question of the

Montgomery Mail.
Tennessee.

Brownlow to Call out the Militia and
Brownlow to Call out the Militia and
Brownlow to Call out the Militia and
Brownlow to Call out the Militia and
Brownlow to Call out the Militia and

Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal,
Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal,
Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal,
Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal,
Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal,

The impression is that if the militia
The impression is that if the militia
The impression is that if the militia
The impression is that if the militia
The impression is that if the militia

In Florida land is worth fifty
In Florida land is worth fifty
In Florida land is worth fifty
In Florida land is worth fifty
In Florida land is worth fifty

ARKANSAS.

Execution of Three Citizens by the
Execution of Three Citizens by the
Execution of Three Citizens by the
Execution of Three Citizens by the
Execution of Three Citizens by the

The Prisoners are Tortured to Elicit
The Prisoners are Tortured to Elicit
The Prisoners are Tortured to Elicit
The Prisoners are Tortured to Elicit
The Prisoners are Tortured to Elicit

No Women Allowed to Leave the
No Women Allowed to Leave the
No Women Allowed to Leave the
No Women Allowed to Leave the
No Women Allowed to Leave the

Two More Prisoners to be Executed.
Two More Prisoners to be Executed.
Two More Prisoners to be Executed.
Two More Prisoners to be Executed.
Two More Prisoners to be Executed.

By arrivals from the neighborhood of
By arrivals from the neighborhood of
By arrivals from the neighborhood of
By arrivals from the neighborhood of
By arrivals from the neighborhood of

Our readers have been apprised of the
Our readers have been apprised of the
Our readers have been apprised of the
Our readers have been apprised of the
Our readers have been apprised of the

Previous to executing them, the
Previous to executing them, the
Previous to executing them, the
Previous to executing them, the
Previous to executing them, the

Our informants state that no women
Our informants state that no women
Our informants state that no women
Our informants state that no women
Our informants state that no women

After shooting the three men, a por-
After shooting the three men, a por-
After shooting the three men, a por-
After shooting the three men, a por-
After shooting the three men, a por-

New York Correspondents of the Ma-
New York Correspondents of the Ma-
New York Correspondents of the Ma-
New York Correspondents of the Ma-
New York Correspondents of the Ma-

City Failures and Trade.—Bull Times
City Failures and Trade.—Bull Times
City Failures and Trade.—Bull Times
City Failures and Trade.—Bull Times
City Failures and Trade.—Bull Times

The West has paid up but poorly, and
The West has paid up but poorly, and
The West has paid up but poorly, and
The West has paid up but poorly, and
The West has paid up but poorly, and

Now, I propose to offer to the South
Now, I propose to offer to the South
Now, I propose to offer to the South
Now, I propose to offer to the South
Now, I propose to offer to the South

The present price of cotton is not the
The present price of cotton is not the
The present price of cotton is not the
The present price of cotton is not the
The present price of cotton is not the

As cotton is nearer to gold than any-
As cotton is nearer to gold than any-
As cotton is nearer to gold than any-
As cotton is nearer to gold than any-
As cotton is nearer to gold than any-

That the enchantment of price is not
That the enchantment of price is not
That the enchantment of price is not
That the enchantment of price is not
That the enchantment of price is not

that they must pay for now supplies
that they must pay for now supplies
that they must pay for now supplies
that they must pay for now supplies
that they must pay for now supplies

The people of the South are the only
The people of the South are the only
The people of the South are the only
The people of the South are the only
The people of the South are the only

Our venerable and esteemed friend of
Our venerable and esteemed friend of
Our venerable and esteemed friend of
Our venerable and esteemed friend of
Our venerable and esteemed friend of

With this number of the Recorder en-
With this number of the Recorder en-
With this number of the Recorder en-
With this number of the Recorder en-
With this number of the Recorder en-

We have lived to see what the human
We have lived to see what the human
We have lived to see what the human
We have lived to see what the human
We have lived to see what the human

Politically, we have lived to see the
Politically, we have lived to see the
Politically, we have lived to see the
Politically, we have lived to see the
Politically, we have lived to see the

WHAT TO READ.—Are deficient in
WHAT TO READ.—Are deficient in
WHAT TO READ.—Are deficient in
WHAT TO READ.—Are deficient in
WHAT TO READ.—Are deficient in

Are you deficient in imagination?—
Are you deficient in imagination?—
Are you deficient in imagination?—
Are you deficient in imagination?—
Are you deficient in imagination?—

Are you deficient in power of reason?—
Are you deficient in power of reason?—
Are you deficient in power of reason?—
Are you deficient in power of reason?—
Are you deficient in power of reason?—

Are you deficient in judgement and
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Are you deficient in judgement and

Are you deficient in political knowl-
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Are you deficient in political knowl-
Are you deficient in political knowl-

Are you deficient in conscience?—
Are you deficient in conscience?—
Are you deficient in conscience?—
Are you deficient in conscience?—
Are you deficient in conscience?—

Are you deficient in piety? Read
Are you deficient in piety? Read
Are you deficient in piety? Read
Are you deficient in piety? Read
Are you deficient in piety? Read

Definition of Bible Terms.
Definition of Bible Terms.
Definition of Bible Terms.
Definition of Bible Terms.
Definition of Bible Terms.

A day's journey was 33 and 1/3 miles
A day's journey was 33 and 1/3 miles
A day's journey was 33 and 1/3 miles
A day's journey was 33 and 1/3 miles
A day's journey was 33 and 1/3 miles

Whisky vs. Brains.
Whisky vs. Brains.
Whisky vs. Brains.
Whisky vs. Brains.
Whisky vs. Brains.

"All those who in youth acquire a
"All those who in youth acquire a
"All those who in youth acquire a
"All those who in youth acquire a
"All those who in youth acquire a

A tall, large man arose, and folding
A tall, large man arose, and folding
A tall, large man arose, and folding
A tall, large man arose, and folding
A tall, large man arose, and folding

"Well, remarked the Judge, scanning
"Well, remarked the Judge, scanning
"Well, remarked the Judge, scanning
"Well, remarked the Judge, scanning
"Well, remarked the Judge, scanning

The storm of laughter which followed
The storm of laughter which followed
The storm of laughter which followed
The storm of laughter which followed
The storm of laughter which followed

Market Report of Jacksonville,
Market Report of Jacksonville,
Market Report of Jacksonville,
Market Report of Jacksonville,
Market Report of Jacksonville,

Apples, green, buying, per bushel, 1.25
Apples, green, buying, per bushel, 1.25
Apples, green, buying, per bushel, 1.25
Apples, green, buying, per bushel, 1.25
Apples, green, buying, per bushel, 1.25

Bacon, clear sides, per lb, .22
Bacon, clear sides, per lb, .22
Bacon, clear sides, per lb, .22
Bacon, clear sides, per lb, .22
Bacon, clear sides, per lb, .22

Birds, (empty) per bushel, 1.25
Birds, (empty) per bushel, 1.25
Birds, (empty) per bushel, 1.25
Birds, (empty) per bushel, 1.25
Birds, (empty) per bushel, 1.25

Cattle, per lb, .12
Cattle, per lb, .12
Cattle, per lb, .12
Cattle, per lb, .12
Cattle, per lb, .12

Cheese, per lb, .12
Cheese, per lb, .12
Cheese, per lb, .12
Cheese, per lb, .12
Cheese, per lb, .12

Corn, per bushel, 1.25
Corn, per bushel, 1.25
Corn, per bushel, 1.25
Corn, per bushel, 1.25
Corn, per bushel, 1.25

Cotton, per lb, .12
Cotton, per lb, .12
Cotton, per lb, .12
Cotton, per lb, .12
Cotton, per lb, .12

Coffee, per lb, .12
Coffee, per lb, .12
Coffee, per lb, .12
Coffee, per lb, .12
Coffee, per lb, .12

Cocoa, per lb, .12
Cocoa, per lb, .12
Cocoa, per lb, .12
Cocoa, per lb, .12
Cocoa, per lb, .12

A TRUE PROPHECY.—We prophesy
A TRUE PROPHECY.—We prophesy
A TRUE PROPHECY.—We prophesy
A TRUE PROPHECY.—We prophesy
A TRUE PROPHECY.—We prophesy

Dissolution.
Dissolution.
Dissolution.
Dissolution.
Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore exist-
THE Copartnership heretofore exist-
THE Copartnership heretofore exist-
THE Copartnership heretofore exist-
THE Copartnership heretofore exist-

Thankful for past patronage, the un-
Thankful for past patronage, the un-
Thankful for past patronage, the un-
Thankful for past patronage, the un-
Thankful for past patronage, the un-

Wanted.
Wanted.
Wanted.
Wanted.
Wanted.

PLATONIC INSTITUTE,
PLATONIC INSTITUTE,
PLATONIC INSTITUTE,
PLATONIC INSTITUTE,
PLATONIC INSTITUTE,

A NEW START
A NEW START
A NEW START
A NEW START
A NEW START

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

CONFECTIONARIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,

Fruits, Spices, &c.
Fruits, Spices, &c.
Fruits, Spices, &c.
Fruits, Spices, &c.
Fruits, Spices, &c.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.
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Notice to Farmers
Notice to Farmers
Notice to Farmers
Notice to Farmers
Notice to Farmers

THE undersigned, Agent for the
THE undersigned, Agent for the
THE undersigned, Agent for the
THE undersigned, Agent for the
THE undersigned, Agent for the

Assignee's Sale
Assignee's Sale
Assignee's Sale
Assignee's Sale
Assignee's Sale

Real & Personal
Real & Personal
Real & Personal
Real & Personal
Real & Personal

EDUCATIONAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

Cane Creek Academy.
Cane Creek Academy.
Cane Creek Academy.
Cane Creek Academy.
Cane Creek Academy.

Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real

Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real
Assignee's Sale—Real

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J. R. ROBERTSON,
J. R. ROBERTSON,
J. R. ROBERTSON,
J. R. ROBERTSON,
J. R. ROBERTSON,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Radway's Ready Relief
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